

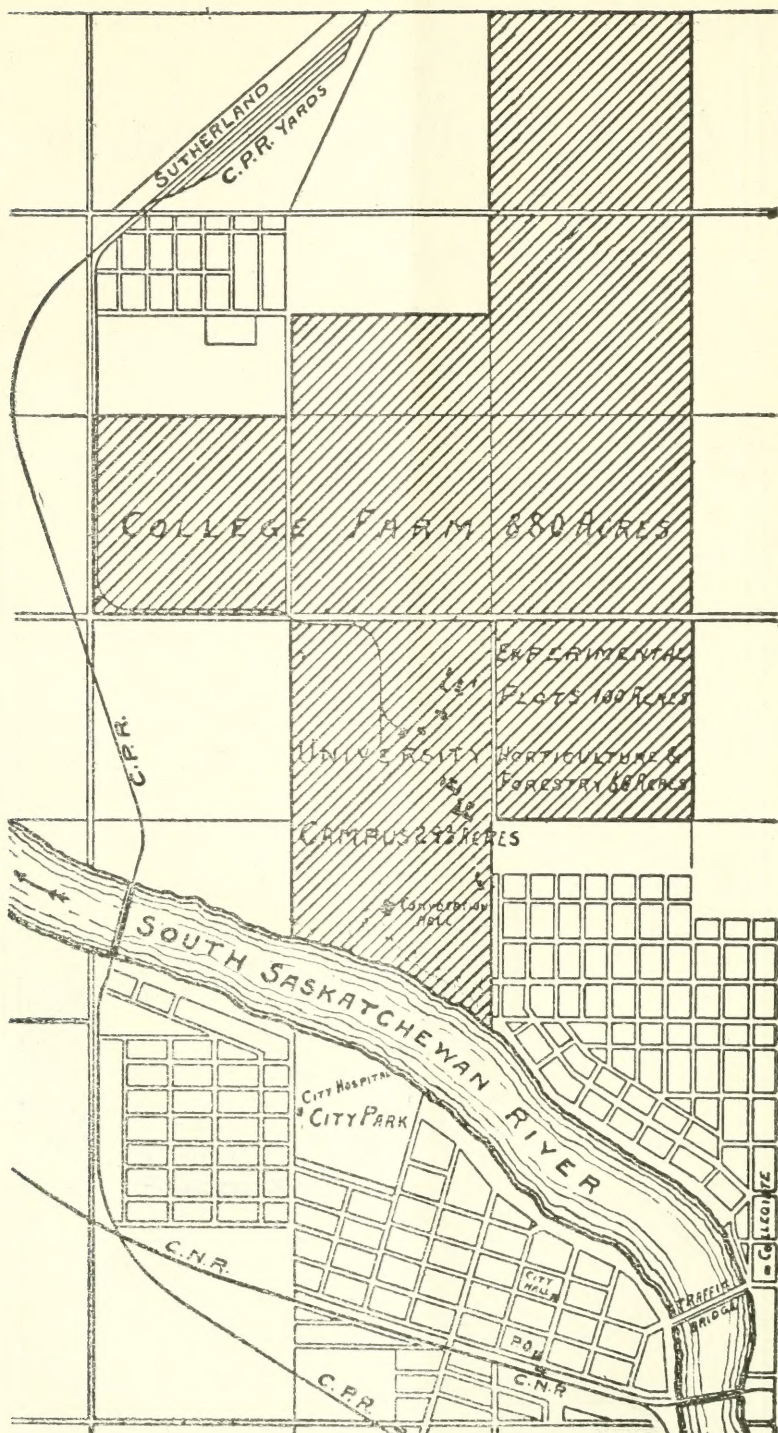
Rept

University of Saskatchewan

PRESIDENT'S REPORT 1909 - 1910



SASKATOON



CAMPUS AND FARM

To the Chancellor and Members of Convocation,

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit the following report of the work of the University during the academic year ending June 30th, 1910.

Aims and hopes filled the first report; the second records beginnings.

During the past year the College of Arts and Science was opened with a staff of six professors and an attendance of seventy students; plans for the College buildings were adopted, contracts let and the work of construction begun; the College of Agriculture took over the educational work formerly carried on by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and began the cultivation of the College Farm; statutes of affiliation were passed, and steps were taken to bring the various provincial institutions and professional societies into closer relations with the University.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Freedom from Political Partisanship.

Enough has been done to warrant an inquiry into the extent to which the University has lived up to its fundamental principles. In the Act passed in 1903 under the direction of Hon F. W. G. Haultain, and in the Act of 1907 drawn up by the Hon. J. A. Calder, great care was taken to prevent the introduction of party politics into the management of the affairs of the University. By the latter Act twelve of the seventeen members of the senate, the supreme governing body of the University, are elected by the Convocation, a non-political body. The appointment of but three of the nine members of the Board of Governors is placed in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. This is contrary to the provisions of the Acts governing the Universities of Toronto, Alberta and British Columbia which give to the Government the appointment of all, or at least a majority of the Governors. Further the University Act leaves the administration of the finances of the University and the management of all its internal affairs entirely to the Board of Governors. The requirements of the Government are limited to (1) an audit of accounts by the Provincial Auditor or an auditor appointed by them, (2) an approval of the amounts and purposes of the capital expenditure, and (3) an inspection of the annual estimates and the approval of any expenditure that may involve the University in debt.

To what extent has the University been absolutely non-partisan in its management? In the membership of the Senate and the Board of Governors both parties are about equally represented. Of the three Governors appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council one is a prominent member of the Opposition. In the appointment

of officials and instructors there has been an absolute disregard of the party affiliations of the appointees. In the selection of the architects, in the letting of the contracts, in the purchase of supplies and in the management of the internal affairs of the University, there has not been the slightest interference of the political partisan. This fortunate state of affairs should meet with the most cordial approval of the people of the province, for the University surely exists to serve the people, not a party.

It is a matter for congratulation that in the discussions in the Legislature the members of both the Government and the Opposition have been cordial in their support of the Provincial University. To the Hon. Mr. Haultain who pre-empted the field for a state University in 1903, to the Hon. Mr. Calder who brought the University into being in 1907, gave direction to its policy and seconded every sound proposal to make it strong and efficient, and to the Hon. Mr. Motherwell whose generous co-operation facilitated the establishment of the College of Agriculture, no less than to the Premier, the Hon. Mr. Scott, by whose Government the policy of a state University was carried into effect, will the University remain a monument for all time.

Non-Sectarianism.

The University Act distinctly provides that the University shall be non-sectarian. While sectarian considerations have not been allowed to prejudice, favorably or the reverse, the claims of candidates for positions, and while enquiries have not been made into the denominational affiliations of candidates previous to their appointment, there has resulted a fairly even representation of the larger religious bodies. In the student body there is also a fairly liberal representations of the various denominations. In the framing of the courses of instruction and the adoption of academic regulations there has been a scrupulous regard for the religious liberty of the student. It is hoped that scrupulous regard for the rights of others and a spirit of justice will prevent the question of sectarian differences ever entering into the consciousness of students or staff.

While the University is avowedly non-sectarian, it does not intend to attain this end by being hostile to every sect. The University desires to cultivate a friendly spirit towards the different religious denominations. In harmony with this spirit, sites of about five acres each have been set apart on the College Campus for affiliated Theological Colleges. To Emanuel College, the Divinity School of the Diocese of Saskatchewan, a site has already been granted. The Presbyterians and the Swedish Evangelical Lutherans have also applied for sites. Other sites are available. It is hoped that the Theological Colleges will enrich the life of the University and in turn be strengthened and broadened by it. In other ways will the religious life of the students be fostered. A Christian Association for young men and women has been formed, and a number of students have organized themselves for Bible study. Further, the students are entering into the religious and social life of the various churches to which they belong. In these and other ways does it

appear that non-sectarianism, absolute equality in religious matters, does not mean hostility to religion.

Co-Education.

A third fundamental principal of the University Act is equality of opportunity for men and women. The state recognizes its obligations to provide equal facilities for the sexes. This does not necessarily mean co-education. The time may come when it may mean separate education; but until the wealth of the province, the number of students and the conditions of education warrant a change, it will mean co-education. The University authorities are living up to the spirit of the Act.

Efficiency in Administration.

In the administration of the University there has been a careful delimitation of the jurisdiction of the different governing bodies. The Senate is primarily a legislative body in matters educational. It has already passed a body of statutes dealing with the various matters assigned to it by the University Act. The statutes have been published in the Calendar.

In educational matters the University Council, now made up of the permanent members of the staff, is the most important administrative body. Upon its recommendations the Senate acts. Statutes of the Senate, however, intrust to the various Faculties the details of administration.

The historic right of appeal to the supreme governing body in matters of discipline is safeguarded, but so hedged about by the appointment of committees that many of the recognized evils of such appeals will be eliminated.

In financial matters the Board of Governors is supreme. It may, however, delegate some of its duties to the Executive Committee. The President, as the chief executive officer, has been absolutely unhampered in the exercise of the rights given him by the University Act with regard to recommendations for appointments and promotions. He has been careful to have the authorization of the Board or of the Executive Committee for every action involving the expenditure of moneys or important questions of policy. The Board is kept fully informed of the actions of the Executive and of the President by written reports submitted at each meeting.

While the internal organization has not yet been completed, the aim of the administration has been to refer to committees all matters involving questions of policy and requiring the adoption of rules, and to place upon certain individuals the responsibility of carrying out matters of routine. For example, the framing of a course of study or the framing of rules for examinations would go to a committee, while the organization of the work of a department such as Mathematics, the management of the Farm or the oversight of the buildings would be left with an individual with full authority to settle all questions not involving expenditures unprovided for or changes of policy. To the individual is accorded the maximum of liberty consistent with harmonious and efficient co-operation with the other members of the staff. To this type of administration Mr.

Cooke has given the name of "Functional Management" in Bulletin No. 5 on "Academic and Industrial Efficiency" issued by the Carnegie Foundations for the Advancement of Teaching.

APPOINTMENTS

Chief Justice Wetmore was re-elected Chancellor by acclamation. Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, A. H. Ball and E. B. Hutcherson were re-elected to the Senate, and W. B. Willoughby of Moose Jaw was elected to succeed Mr. Justice Prendergast recently removed to Winnipeg. Messrs. Angus, Hitchcock and Dixon were re-elected to the Board of Governors, and Mr. W. J. Bell was re-appointed.

The number of re-elections indicates no lack of interest but a general opinion that it is not wise to impair the stability and efficiency of an administrative body as long as satisfactory work is being done. The period of service of the members of Board of Governors is surprisingly short. The University Acts recently passed for Toronto, Alberta and British Columbia and the Act proposed for Manitoba make provision for a six years' term. Some of the State Universities to the south have terms as long as nine and even twelve years. Apparently the tendency is to lengthen rather than to reduce the term of such offices. The objections to the long term are obvious, but if great care is taken with appointments they should be reduced to a minimum. The objections to short terms are materially lessened by the salutary custom of re-electing members as long as they are efficient. There have been no criticisms of the efficiency of the Chancellor, Senate or Governors of the University. The duties of the Governors are somewhat exacting, but notwithstanding the heavy demands made upon them during the period of organization and building, they have been regular in attendance upon the meetings and most attentive to business. The Board has not up to the present failed to secure a quorum for any of its meetings.

The following appointments were made to the staff in Arts and Science:—

Ira Allan MacKay, M.A., Ph.D. (Cornell), LL.B. (Dal.), to the chair of Philosophy and Political Science;

John Allan MacDonald, B.A. (Laval), M.A. (Harv.), to the chair of French;

Robert D. MacLaurin, M.A. (McMaster), Ph.D. (Harv.), to the chair of Chemistry;

Malcolm F. Munro, M.A., B.D. (Queen's), Lecturer in Hebrew.

J. A. Speers, M.A. (Queen's), Lecturer in Physics (for one year).

Dr. MacKay is a distinguished graduate of Dalhousie University who subsequently became a Scholar and Fellow in Philosophy in Cornell University. From that University he received the degree of Ph.D. in Philosophy. After graduation he took up the study of Law, and for the past five years has been practising in Winnipeg. His teachers spoke highly of his originality and effectiveness as a

speaker, and of the stimulating character of his teaching. His unusual training makes possible the unusual but highly desirable combination of Philosophy with Political Science or the Science of Government.

Professor MacDonald received his college training at St. Dunstan's. After graduation from Laval he taught with very great success in Prince of Wales College. From Harvard he received the degree of M.A. for work done principally in French. He also spent considerable time in graduate work in Chicago. Until the numbers warrant the appointment of a professor of German he will take charge of the work of the classes in both German and French.

Dr. MacLaurin completed a brilliant course in McMaster University with the degree of M.A. Thereafter he spent three years in graduate work, more particularly in Physiological Chemistry, in Harvard and received the degree of Ph.D. In his investigations he showed unusual originality and made such an excellent impression that he was chosen Fellow by the Rockefeller Research Institute of New York. Here he spent one year. On the completion of this year he received an appointment in the Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Here he increased his reputation for brilliancy in investigation and also did good work as a teacher in the College. For the last year he has been engaged in industrial work.

Mr. Munro was appointed by the Council with the permission of the Senate to give a course of lectures in Hebrew. He is giving his services gratis.

The Collegiate Board gave permission to Mr. Speers to give an elementary course in Physics in the University during the session 1910-11.

In Agriculture the following appointments were made:

Thomas Nathaniel Willing as Assistant Professor of Natural History;

Francis Hedley Auld as Director of Extension Work.

Professor Willing is well known in Saskatchewan. He possesses an unrivalled knowledge of the flora and fauna of the province, and has given excellent service in Institute work. His services in the eradication of the weed nuisance have been much appreciated by the people of the province.

Professor Auld has proved his capacity as an administrator in the Department of Agriculture. He succeeded Professor Bracken in the management of the Fairs and Institutes and gave entire satisfaction in that capacity. His business aptitude, his knowledge of the different parts of the province and his interest in Agricultural work give promise of much useful service as Director of Extension Work.

BUILDINGS

In selecting an architect two courses were open to the Board, either to select an architect whose reputation and experience gave exceptional evidence of suitability for this particular task or to institute a competition similar in character to that conducted by the Department of Public Works when the Parliament Buildings were

being planned. The President was instructed to gather information from other Universities. From Professor W. P. Laird, the head of the Architectural Department of the University of Pennsylvania many valuable suggestions were received. Professor Laird has given valuable service to the University of Wisconsin as Chairman of the Committee appointed to reconstruct the plans for the development of the campus of that University. Upon inquiry it was found that the best architects would not compete unless a committee of architects of high standing prepared the conditions of the competition and acted as judges; that the cost of preparing complete sets of plans was so great that busy architects found it unprofitable to do more than present rough sketches; that accordingly it was found wise to invite a number of first class architects to compete and to offer each a sum varying from \$300 to \$1,200 according to the magnitude of the work and to offer two or three prizes to uninvited competitors, the chief prize being the selection of the winner as architects of the buildings; and that the accepted plans in even the best competitions were always considerably modified after the award. The cost of a competition worthy of the University would be between \$8,000 and \$11,000. The delay due to a competition would be at least three or four months, for after the competition was finished a thorough revision of the plans would be necessary. Accordingly it seemed wiser not to institute a competition unless the difficulty of choosing an architect otherwise should become very great.

The President visited a number of Universities in Canada and the United States and made inquiries of several firms experienced in University work. After considering his report the Board selected Messrs. Brown & Vallance of Montreal, the architects of the new Medical Buildings of McGill University. For the plans for these buildings a competition had been instituted with Mr. Frank Darling of Toronto as Chairman, Professor Nobbs and another architect as judges; and they had unanimously awarded the first prize to Messrs. Brown & Vallance. The work of these architects with the new Medical Buildings subsequently proved highly satisfactory to the authorities of McGill University.

The style of architecture adopted is Collegiate Gothic, a style introduced into University architecture in America by Cope and Stewardson. Some of the best examples of this style are to be seen at Bryn Mawr, Princeton, and Washington University, St. Louis. The buildings of the University of Chicago in the same style are close copies of the more notable buildings of Oxford.

Tenders were called for in brick and stone. It was found that the difference in cost between the brick specified and undressed Tyndall stone with trimmings of Cleveland sandstone was about two per cent. It was therefore decided to build the main buildings of stone, the usual whiteness of the Tyndall stone being relieved by slabs of a pinkish hue from the same quarries. In the other buildings the facing is of a vitrified brick, similar in coloring to the Kimball brick used in the later Harvard buildings.

Before proceeding to design the first buildings the architects prepared a plan of the campus. In preparing this plan regard was

had to the two outstanding features of the site, the river bank and a deep coulee or ravine at right angles to it. At the head of the ravine, about one-third of a mile from the river, will be placed the Convocation Hall, the most conspicuous building on the campus. A broad approach flanked by walks and groups of buildings runs parallel with the river from the south gate to the Convocation Hall. Beyond the Hall will be a garden amphitheatrical in form. At right angles to the main axis there will be a walk and drive from the Hall to the College of Agriculture. A semicircular drive running from the southern gate to the Athletic Field on the northern side divides the river half of the campus into four parts. Along this drive several halls of residence for students will be placed.

Two courses were open to the Governors in placing the first buildings, either to begin at the river front, placing there the main building for Arts and Science, or to begin at the end of the campus near the College Farm with a group to be devoted ultimately to the sole use of the College of Agriculture. It was felt that the latter course was more in keeping with present needs and present resources. Accordingly the first group will consist of a College Building and a Students' Residence to be used jointly by students of Arts and Agriculture until the numbers warrant the erection of a separate College for Arts and Science. To these will be added a laboratory for Agricultural Engineering, a Stock Pavilion and Power House. The Power House is so located and designed that it may with additions heat, light and supply power for all buildings on the Campus. A sewerage system designed to provide for the entire Campus is to be installed. These will increase the initial outlay but prove economical in the end. Barns and three or four residences will complete the first group.

The College Building is 220 feet long, with wings 110 feet deep and is E shaped. The wings will be devoted to the Sciences, the centre to lecture rooms and offices. A large Assembly Hall, capable of holding about five hundred people, stands between the wings.

The Students' Residence or Hall is F shaped with a Dining Hall and Kitchen in the rear. It will hold comfortably about one hundred and fifty. One portion, accommodating about thirty, will be shut off from the main building and devoted to the use of the women students until their numbers force the building of a separate residence.

In the Agricultural Engineering Laboratory provision will be made for exhibiting heavy and light farm machinery, for smith and carpenter work, for lecture and drafting rooms.

The Stock Pavilion provides a runway with raised seats at the side for stock judging. It will accommodate about three hundred persons. At its end are rooms for studying the meat-producing properties of animals.

The Power House will be equipped with Robb boilers, Belliss and Morcan engines. A spur track enables the coal to be brought in car loads and dumped into pockets near the boilers. This, with Jones stokers will, it is hoped, reduce the cost of handling fuel to a minimum.

A large L shaped barn with silos attached and providing accommodation for about thirty horses and fifty cattle will be built.

For the construction of the first five buildings, including tunnels and fire protection system, nine tenders were received, and seven for portions of the work. The firms tendering had headquarters in Montreal, Toronto, Lowell, Mass., Hamilton, Winnipeg and Regina. The contract for the buildings was awarded to Messrs. Smith Bros. & Wilson of Regina for \$610,064.00; and the contract for the equipment of the Power House, the heating, ventilation and plumbing of the buildings, to Messrs. J. Ballantyne & Co., of Winnipeg, for \$138,627.00.

The contracts call for the completion of the buildings November 1st, 1911, when it is proposed to open the College of Agriculture.

THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

The opening session was held in the Drinkle Block. The attendance was larger than anticipated. It is probably significant of the character of the settlement of the country that of the seventy students but two claimed the province as their birth place, though all, or nearly all, were of Canadian or British birth. The high average age of the students is attributable in part to the number of candidates for the ministry who came in from the missions conducted by the Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, and in part to the number of former teachers. This fact gave to the student body greater steadiness of purpose, more seriousness and greater industry than is usually found among first and second year students. It also gave rise to greater inequalities in preparation. This, however, was offset by the increased maturity of thought and greater determination to make the most of present opportunities.

It is a pleasure to record that notwithstanding the novelty of the conditions, the lack of adequate library and lecture room facilities, the inconveniences of meeting in a business block, staff and students entered upon their work with enthusiasm and made substantial progress. The most cordial relations existed between teachers and students and a highly desirable esprit de corps prevailed.

A number of students had been in attendance at Toronto and Manitoba, and brought with them some of the ideas of student organizations prevalent in those Universities. An Athletic Association, a Literary Society and a Christian Association were organized. These societies were subordinated to a Students' Representative Council, modelled after that of the Scottish Universities. Association football, hockey and boxing were practiced, a number of debates, concerts and other forms of student entertainment were held. A number of the students participated in the debates of the Provincial Debating League. These matters are worthy of record as the beginning of the social life of the student body.

Course of Study

Probably the most important piece of administrative work during the year was the organization of courses of study and the adoption of standards.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN



PLAN OF THE CAMPUS



THE COLLEGE.



THE STOCK PAVILION



THE LABORATORY FOR AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

The entrance or matriculation requirements had been previously adopted by the Department of Education, which had followed very closely those of Ontario. In order to prevent the High Schools from being distracted by the conflicting claims of matriculation courses and teachers' courses, it was decided to make the requirements for the two courses the same in the subjects common to each.

In prescribing the curriculum or course for a degree in Arts or Science the Faculty adopted a more flexible system than that in vogue in some of the more conservative Universities. The unit of instruction is a class occupying two or three hours per week throughout the academic year. Twenty-four classes extending over four academic years constitutes the B.A. or B.Sc. curriculum. Considerable freedom is permitted with regard to the order in which the classes may be taken, but for certain subjects the order is fixed. For example, Latin 1 must be taken before Latin 2, and Mathematics 1 or an equivalent before Physics 1.

Of the twenty-four classes about half are prescribed, the prescribed classes being mainly in the first and second years. For example, three classes in English, two in each of two foreign languages, one in Mathematics, one in each of two of the scientific group—Chemistry, Physics and Biology—one in each of two of the humanistic group—History, Philosophy, Economics. For a B.A. an ancient language is compulsory; for the B.Sc. a modern. For the B.Sc. more science is compulsory and less language is required than for the B.A.

In the selection of the options to complete the required twenty-four classes regard was had to the proper balancing of the claims of the three groups, the linguistic, the humanistic and the scientific; the aim being to secure a liberal course of study. Provision is made, however, for the selection of three or four classes in the third and fourth years of a semi-professional character, thus permitting the candidate to touch the border of his professional preparation.

Further, students of talent are permitted at the end of their second year to restrict their studies to a special group such as two of the Languages, or two of the Sciences, or two of the Humanities. Such students at the end of their course are to be subjected to a somewhat severe examination designed to test ability rather than mere scholarship. It is believed that a severe and comprehensive examination at the end of the course will prove a better test of ability than a number of examinations of limited range held at different times. For the latter are more amenable to the assaults of plodding industry or cramming. The successful student in these courses will receive the degree with Honours. For students taking the General course, Distinctions of a different character are provided.

The standard of the examinations which has been adopted leans toward severity. The percentage for passing, or Third Division, is 40, for Second Division 60, for the First Division 75 or 80 as the case may be. These percentages are not high, but the Faculty held that moderate percentages and severe marking are more effective in separating the clever from the mediocre than high percentages and lenient marking. A pass mark of 60 or 70 leaves no space between

the man who barely passes and the genius. If, on the other hand, 40 is the pass, 60 or 70 a good mark, and 80 or 85 a rare occurrence, the brilliant man has a chance to show his quality and all students get truer ideas of the difference between passability and excellence.

As an indication of the character of the marking, in the examinations of the session 1909-10, the percentages in each division of the following classes are given:

	French.	Greek.	Lat.	Engl.	Hist.	Math.	Phil.
Div. I.	--	--	9	5	5	12	7
Div. II.	26	5	--	26	30	--	2
Div. III.	32	60	41	50	51	20	31
Failures	32	35	50	19	14	30	19
Partial							
Failures						38	41

In outlining the work of the various departments, the well tried courses of the older Universities have been followed in the main. In view of the lack of opportunities for thorough preparation in Greek it has been thought wise to make provision in the University for those who wish to begin the study of that language. The demand for courses in Greek is greater than was anticipated owing to the number of students who have the ministry in view. The work in Latin is designed for the first two years to meet the needs of the average pass man, and thereafter the needs of those who wish to specialize.

In Modern Languages the requirements of the pass man prevail.

More emphasis is laid on English than usual. Every student is required to take at least three years in English, and all are recommended to take an additional year. The first year's work comprises Eighteenth Century literature with certain plays of Shakespeare; the second year, Seventeenth Century literature with more emphasis on Shakespeare; while the third and fourth are devoted to Nineteenth Century prose and poetry with an alternative course in Chaucer offered every other year. For students wishing to specialize courses in the Elizabethan Drama and Old English are provided.

In the University of Wisconsin excellent results have been obtained from the prominence given to History, Economics, Political Science and allied subjects. It is recognised that it is a duty of the State University to provide special facilities for the study of social conditions and the problems of government. In this University it is hoped that similar provisions will be made. At present the courses in History are fairly comprehensive, covering the essential features of the historical development of the Greeks, Romans, Europe in the Middle Ages and in modern times, with a special course on the growth of the British Empire. Through a Seminar provision is made for the study of special topics by those who wish to specialize. Courses on Economics and Science of Government are not as fully developed as they should be. For the present they are given by the Professor of History and the Professor of Philosophy. In the near future it is hoped that the number of students and the importance of the subjects will justify the appointment of professors who can devote all their time to them. The needs of those intending to teach are

recognized in the establishment of two elementary courses in Education and Psychology. The growth in all these departments must be rapid. Already in the history of the province most important questions in transportation, trade, education and government have arisen. Public opinion requires the guidance of the expert. It is the duty of the University to provide it.

The Scientific Departments of the University have not been developed owing to the difficulty of providing proper laboratory facilities. The Mathematical department has kept in view the needs of the pass-man who requires a training in the elementary branches, the needs of the engineer who is expected to have a certain facility in the use of the calculus, and the needs of the specialist who cultivates the higher mathematics and the history of mathematical theory. In a new University the specialist will seldom appear, but it is felt to be of great importance to the interest of elementary mathematics to encourage students to dip into the higher branches.

The department of Chemistry should undoubtedly be the central department of a University in which the Colleges of Agriculture, Engineering and Medicine are to be as prominent as they will be in this. While it may be necessary to treat the elementary Chemistry required by beginners in Agriculture in a manner different from that of the Arts and Science courses, it is deemed wise to keep the various branches in one department so that the advantage of sound methods and the stimulus of advanced work may be enjoyed by all. This is possible in a department where the head has had not only a thorough training in a graduate school but also experience in investigating problems peculiar to Agriculture and allied industries.

Scientific Agriculture is dependent in no small degree upon Biology, while Engineering requires thorough preparation in Physics. These two sciences rival Chemistry in their claims for attention. Although Schools for Engineering and Medicine will not be established immediately, the first and second years of such courses will be offered at an early date, for they are mainly filled with work in Chemistry, Physics and Biology, with some Drawing, Shopwork and Surveying for the engineers and some Physics, Chemistry, Applied Chemistry and Biology for the students of Medicine. The Drawing, Shopwork and Surveying can be easily given through the assistance of the department of Agricultural Engineering. There is little doubt but that the needs of the professional schools in the University will stimulate the development of the Physical and Biological Departments. A department of Geology will come later and develop more slowly.

At no distant date adequate provision must be made for instruction in debate and public speaking with possibly music, as well as proper physical training of both men and women.

SCHOLARSHIPS

In addition to the gifts of scholarships and exhibitions previously announced, the following were offered during the year:—A scholarship of \$200 from Chancellor Wetmore; a scholarship of \$200 and an exhibition of \$100 from Mr. A. Hitchcock; an exhibition of \$100 from Mrs. Copland and another from President Murray. Nine

bursaries of \$25 each for Presbyterian students were received from Mr. Justice Newlands, Hon. J. A. Calder, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. J. A. Allan, Rev. E. C. Gallup, Mrs. Copland, Dr. H. A. Stewart, Dr. P. D. Stewart, Mr. T. F. Calder and St. Thomas' Church.

The following awards were made at entrance: the L. G. Calder Exhibition to C. N. Cameron, Floral; the E. J. Meilicke Exhibition to D. N. Hossie, Moose Jaw; the Prince Albert Scholarship to J. J. Moore, Prince Albert. On the results of the year's work the following awards were made:—An Exhibition to D. N. Hossie, an Exhibition to C. N. Cameron, a University Scholarship to T. H. Wells.

EXTENSION COURSES IN ARTS

Courses were given in Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon by the Arts Professors, the burden of the work falling upon Professors Oliver and Bateman. The total attendance at these places averaged about 300. It is probable that similar courses will be given in Prince Albert and Rosthern next winter.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

The only departments of the College of Agriculture in operation prior to June 30th were those of Agronomy, Extension Work and the College Farm.

The Extension Department was transferred from the Department of Agriculture March 1st, 1910 with Professor Auld as Director. Professor Willing's duties also began on that date. Dean Rutherford's appointment takes effect in September, 1910, while Professor Bracken's took effect November, 1909.

The Extension Department has oversight of the work of the Agricultural Societies. The grants to these societies are paid by the Provincial Department of Agriculture upon the report of the Director of Extension Work. There are over 75 of these societies with a membership of about 11,000. The judges for their fairs and competitions are provided by the Extension Department. The University expends \$3,000 a year for this purpose, while the provincial grants amounted to \$35,543.90 in 1909.

Through other agencies the Extension Department seeks to reach the farmers. Institutes are held at various parts of the province, in winter principally at railway points, in summer at more remote points. The meetings are addressed by speakers provided by the Extension Department. In 1909 161 meetings were arranged for at a cost of \$4,738. The attendance reached about 7,245.

Excursions to the Experimental Farm at Indian Head are usually held on two or three successive days. Between 3,000 and 5,000 attend. The cost in 1909 was \$1,125.12.

The Convention of Agricultural Societies is held in conjunction with the Provincial Seed Fair usually in January. The attendance reaches about 400 and the cost \$1,000. The best available speakers are secured and the discussions are usually of a very high order.

It is proposed to hold Institutes for Extension workers. These Institutes will extend over two or three days and be not unlike Training Schools in character.

It is estimated that the Extension Department reaches about 25,000 people at a cost of about \$17,500. There are in the province over 90,000 farmers.

The Director proposes to make women's work a more prominent feature, also to give more attention to the newer settlements. Special efforts will be made to provide courses for men engaged in driving gasoline and steam engines.

Professor Bracken has had a portion of the quarter section, which was set apart for experimental plots, laid out and prepared for experimental work next year. He proposes to begin a series of experiments on soil fertility extending over three or four decades. The plots have been laid out in accordance with the latest ideas. In addition to studies in soil fertility there will be experiments with crop rotations, forage crops, plant improvement and methods of tillage.

The College Farm is under the management of Dean Rutherford. During the spring 442 acres were sowed with wheat, 35 with barley, 102 with oats, and 12 were planted with roots and corn, 10 acres are in alfalfa, 1 in red clover, 60 in grass and 160 are being summer-fallowed. Nineteen horses and the necessary farm implements have been purchased. The foreman of the farm is Mr. Valentine Rowan, who has had considerable experience on the Experimental Farm at Brandon.

The College of Agriculture will not be open for students until the buildings are completed, that is, in November 1911. Meanwhile the Professors in Agriculture will be engaged in Extension Work.

LIBRARY

Until the College buildings are ready only the necessary books will be purchased. A number of gifts have been received:—from Colonel Mills a set of *British Association Reports*, from the United Editors a set of the *Makers of Canada*; from G. E. McCrancy, Esq., M.P., the *Statutes of Canada* and *Sessional Papers*; from the President 300 volumes of Philosophical works; from the University of Toronto a set of *The Review of Historical Publications*; from the Dominion Government a set of *The Archives* (incomplete), and a number of reports; from the Ontario Government copies of the *Archives* and Reports; from the Saskatchewan Government *The Statutes, Journals, Departmental Reports* and the *Gazette*.

AFFILIATION

The University has granted affiliation to the Provincial Normal School, to the Collegiates and High Schools, has also passed a statute giving power to admit Provincial Theological Colleges and Provincial Professional Societies to affiliation.

The Collegiates and High Schools have the privilege of electing one representative to the Senate. The Senate also provides for a Board of Examiners, appointed jointly by the Department of Education and the University for the purpose of preparing the papers for the July examinations.

Two Provincial Theological Colleges, Emmanuel and St. Chad's, have applied for affiliation, and their applications have been granted

though the settlement of the terms of affiliation has been left to the University Council.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants has been admitted to affiliation. According to the terms of affiliation the University appoints two of the five examiners, approves of the syllabus and joins the Institute in issuing the certificate.

It seems reasonable to expect the University in time to do the examining required by the different professional societies. This should be possible without the slightest interference with the work of the societies in the regulation of the affairs of their respective professions. It also seems to be in the public interest for an independent body, experienced in such work, to conduct the educational and professional tests required of candidates for admission to the professions. The number of professions seeking incorporation with the exclusive privilege long enjoyed by the older professions, such as Law and Medicine, is large and is increasing. Already the following professional societies have received incorporation:—Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Surveying, Veterinary Medicine, Accounting, Engineering, Architecture, Pharmaceutical Chemists. Doubtless this fosters a desirable esprit de corps, and until this spirit degenerates into a conspiracy to exclude others and to raise and maintain an unjust scale of fees, it will be in the public interest. The public must suffer if the services rendered by the professional practitioner who claims to be an expert, is unreliable. The best guardians of professional efficiency have in the past been the members of the profession where the traditions are high and well established as in Law and Medicine. Yet even here it is often felt that the interests of the public demand recognition. In the teaching profession the interests of the public have placed the regulation of standards in the hands of the representatives of the people. The day may come here, as it has in certain countries in Europe, when other professors will be similarly treated.

WALTER C. MURRAY,

June 30th, 1910.

President.

EXPENDITURES

(2.) MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Travelling.—

Committee to select President	924.95		
Committee to visit other Universities	900.00		
President selecting Staff..	300.00		
Governors, Meetings . . .	648.70		
Senate Meetings	193.20		
L. Thomson, refunded . .	244.45	\$	3,331.85
(b) Printing and Advertising	118.25		
(c) Postages	34.85		
(d) Telegraphs and Telephones ..	30.85	\$	3,515.80
		\$	8,045.87

Accounts for Year Ending June 30th, 1910

RECEIPTS.

Balance brought forward	\$34,567.61
Grant, Provincial Government, 1909-1910	8,000.00
" " 1910-1911	19,720.00
" " (Public Works)	30,000.00
Supplementary Revenue	8,500.00
Succession Duties	986.60
Fees	975.00
Donations—Scholarships	200.00
Interest	87.75
Refunds	1,279.08
	<u>\$104,316.04</u>

EXPENDITURES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Purchase of Site	\$ 52,641.88
Interest, refunded	1,200.00
Fencing	3,284.04
Grounds and Buildings . .	9,740.06
Stock	6,130.70
Implements	1,534.97
Furniture	2,188.10
	\$76,719.75

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Salaries	\$ 19,361.83
Wages, College Farm . . .	6,658.95
Extension Work	2,100.00
Rent	1,703.00
Miscellaneous	2,550.80
	\$32,374.58
	\$109,094.83

Debit Balance 4,777.79

\$104,316.04

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

(1.) PURCHASE OF SITE.

1909.

July H. Schmidt, N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 20
(Balance) \$9,710.00

Oct. C.P.R. N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 25 5,000.00

Dec. A. Morrison, Lot 42 sub-div. S.W. 250.00

1910.

Mar. Butler & Byers, 1-3 interest in
212.71 acres, Arbitrators' award 16,204.73

Apl. Arbitrators' Fees and Legal Ex-
penses 1,890.31

Apl. Wiggins & Munro, Lots 18-21,
Block 15 800.00

Temperance Colonization Society,
N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27 18,432.00

Options and Legal Expenses 354.84

Interest 1,200.00

\$53,841.88

(2.) FENCING.

1909.

Aug. Wire, Lumber, etc. . . \$2,604.39

to Nov. Labour 679.65 3,284.04

(3) GROUNDS & BUILDINGS.

Sept. A. R. Campbell, Survey
and Plan \$ 350.00
Salary Prof. Greig, Supt. 3,390.00
Architect's Fees 5,000.00
Advertising 329.23
Labour 760.83 9,740.06

(4.) FURNITURE, ETC.

Furniture 1,042.20
Instruments 157.06
Books 988.84 2,188.10

(5.) STOCK.

Mar. 19 Horses 6,130.70 6,130.70

(6) IMPLEMENTS.

Apl. Harness 397.74
Aug. Machinery 1,137.23 1,534.97

\$76,719.75

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

(1.) SALARIES.

President and Professors	\$ 18,046.28	
Clerical Staff	1,142.75	
Janitor	172.50	\$ 19,361.83

(2.) COLLEGE FARM.

Wages, Seed, etc.	6,658.95	6,658.95
---------------------------	----------	----------

(3.) EXTENSION WORK.

1910.

Mar. W. Newman, Lecturing	100.00	
Apl. 1. Advance	1,000.00	
Apl. 25 Advance	1,000.00	2,100.00

1909.

(4.) RENT.

Oct. to June J. C. Drinkle	1,703.00	1,703.00
--------------------------------------	----------	----------

(5.) MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Electric Lighting & Supplies..	107.55	
(b) Exhibitions & Scholarships ..	225.00	
(c) Printing & Advertising	192.66	
(d) Stationery & Supplies—		

2 Typewriters	\$206.60	
Mimeograph	40.85	
Seal	29.50	
Stationery, Books, etc... 383.04	659.99	

(e) Telegrams & Telephones—

Rent of Telephones ..	30.00	
Messages	80.80	110.80

(f) Postage	95.68	
-----------------------	-------	--

(g) Insurance	38.00	
-------------------------	-------	--

(h) Interest & Exchange	10.55	
-----------------------------------	-------	--

(i) Express & Cartage	24.89	
---------------------------------	-------	--

(j) Travelling Expenses—

Meetings of Governors. 515.50

Meetings of Senate ... 198.45

President's Expenses ... 115.94

Dean Rutherford, purchasing horses 100.00

Prof. Greig, inspecting buildings 37.85

Prof. Bateman 24.44

Livery 93.50

1,085.68

2,550.80

\$32,374.58

